Petition for a division of slaves. and rick H. Smith and

I APP dvil NG to the satisfaction of the Court, that Frederick II. Smi h and wife, Celia J. Smith, the deplace in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this s. therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that trement be made for hix weeks successively at the t House in Kepansville, and at three other public as is Duplin county; and also in the Wilmington Jourthe said defendants of the filing of this petitha unless they appear at the next term of this and answer the petition the same will be taken pro and heard exparts as to them. Test JOHN J. WHITEBEAD, Clerk.

Approx 11 b. 1863. [Pr adv. \$17 50] 258 lt-46-5t

SALT_SALT. No wishing to purchase a good article, will find is to their advantages to call at the firm of EAST-O., at Little River, S. C., where they keep on hand There will sell at low figur s. There and a laciaties for getting the Salt up to the Railroad EASTERS & CO., Little River, S. C.

A BARGAIN.

tretter be Observer, copy to amount of \$10.

being able to work the property to advantage, I the sale my MILL and some 1500 acres of LAND The Mill is located a few miles from the mouth swoods Folly river, and is approachable by vesenough to run to the West Indies and to other some three years. The pend and power is one

the very best in the lower part of the State, beand controlled, and affording ample power for any somet of machinery and inexhaustible. A suffiof timber may be got on the lands and obtained on and he of Lockwoods Polly river to keep a Saw or and for the next forty or fifty years. The grits qui e an amount of corn and must continue to any three to four tundred acres of good rice land, the wer portion being rich marsh land, the balance formerly sargo express swamp and very rich. The pond flows and, but the above named quantity may all be o a level farm, with reserves to flow the land Severa hundred acres of the up land is timbered . I'b piac, oak, hickory, &c., and pretty well adapted to era, peas, potatoes und pea nuts. The balance of the is land is pretty well timbered with pine. At the lower and the land is just set and neatly fitted up a set of at good balt Pans, with many thousand cords of wood avended as could be wished for or expected. av person descrous of buying such property, had best

e remainly, the property could not be bought for about

CARGRANA INSTITUTION FOR THE FAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND. NEAT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION wil secure on MONDAY, the 7th of September, 1863. TEN MONTHS. It is important that pupils a present at the commencement of the Session .-a minimation as to method of admission, &c., address WILLIE J, PALMER, Principal.

271-1t-43 lm

NOTICE. the BURGERER chers for sale a tract of land lying at the too mile swamp, in the county of Robeson, N. when South of Lumberton and ten miles from omner liver, consisting of five hundred acres, with a good and than well adapted to the growth of corn, peas, potawith a large nody of woodland under good fence tring, and a good site for a mill on it. It . tor both cattle and hogs in this section .-. The locality of this place is very healthy. Any - Lit. before purchasing elsewhere, as I will give as good in training out be had in the county of Robeson. Any man can be had by calling on Charles Ivey, Jr., at o, or heddin Rice, who lives near the premises. WILLIAM RICE.

THAINGTON, N. C., SEPT'R 3, 1863.

of ubject of General Gillmone in siming at the struction or capture of Fort Sumter was evidently to ree about all he can do against Sumter. He has rained it, but the Confederate flag still floats s, and the attempts of the iron clads to run the inner harbor have not been successful. her ruins still poured a fire on them, and our past, of course no transports could carry up the view of effecting a landing and attemption of Charleston. The iron clads, once hight hammer away at the city, but at the of butteries bammering away at them. They

danger to be apprehended from the presence of a transee fleet in the luner harbor, would be that it would cut at on between the batteries and the city, which in the base of operations and the centre of supplies. But acous, the monitors, which can carry only a limited supply | the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to | tious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, word, provisions and munitions of war, would be cut off it in their base of operations, since none of the wooden secrets could dare to run the gaustlet for the purpose of ase things to them. The monitors would a'se have to enqualer three Confederate iron-clads armed with wavy Brooke guns of great penetrative power. These unlike the unfortunate Fingal, would not be apt and, as they have steamed around every square eard of the harber and know it all. It is now known mor of the Fingal was not penetrated, but the woodwo k was not strong enough to sustain the marset of the immease 430 pound prejectiles thrown at her while she was aground. The iron-clads in Charleston meh strenger, and, as already remarked, not eround. It is true they are slow, but so are in boats, their fear of torpedoes, obstructions, and all sorts of things would prevent them from deriving any ad vantage from their superior speed.

and piece as fate as the let. Our army had not fallen back from Chattaneoga, ree telegraph.

military au horities in reference to the telegraph. Sometimes, as in the case of events occurring at Charleston the omresnicative, and this with military canction. Again as on the case of East Tennessee there is no telegraph at all to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely ex and the press, and consequently the public, is forced to depend upon rumours, which are so often, indeed we might say so generally anreliable. Vague and startling reports are put in chanation, the public mind is agi ated, and the pectant heroes, and private contributions, from rich and public confidence weakened, and to no purpose.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting Col. John D. BARRY, commanding the 18th Regiment N. C. T., who strived this morning direct from the army of Northern Virginia. He speaks of the condition and spirit of that army as excellent never was better. It is also well clothed and well-shed, the regiments from North Carolina especially so. "If the people at home do not demoralize the Army of Northern Virginia the Yankees never can," is the remark not only of Col. HARRY but of every officer and soldier whom we have seen from there. The Raleigh Standard and other papers occupying the same position can exert but little influence directly upon the soldiers, who, as a rule, have little or no confidence in them; but indirectly their influence may be very disastrous, for if they succeed in creating a despondent feeling among any portion of the people at home, that feeling may be communicated to the army, clace the soldier, who would pass by unnoticed the articles of untrusted newspapers, can scarcely keep himself from sympathising with the tone of letters received from relatives and friends whom he knows and trusts. We beg of all despondents and grumblers to remember this, and he careful what they write to friends in the army .-While merely indulging a whining and queralous spirit, they may in tact be doing more harm to our cause than even the Yankees. Without their once thinking of it their witers may have all the effects of treason.

It was the quaker City and not the Quebec City, which

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863. \ NO. 50.

City, according to the New York Herald, is injured beyond blows with an exhausted energy and with fanatical blind- ing back, and such must be the fate of all patriotic their smiles, and denounce the men who would allow their this account was bought and employed by the Federal Gov. in his path in the shape of opposition to despotic power, to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of and the courage of him and his minions has been broken our political fortunes.

DASH AND PARING OF BLOCKADE BUNNERS .- A recent letter from an officer of the Yankee blockading squadron, off bundred tons ran in. She was pierced for six guns, in ad-She is larger than the Alabama or Fiorida, and appeared to known as the Southerner. The Nighon and the Minnesota having left a veck previous in chase of a blockade runner.

Richmond Whig. This Yankes letter-wri er is not so smart in his own business as people are apt to give Yankee sailors the credit of being. No such vesse's ran into Wilmington on the 17th of August. A vessel pierced for s'x guns did arrive here, but she is an old and well-known vessel and brought those heavy gons of which so much unnecessary mention has been made. She is not as large as the Alabama or Florida and ion feelings among her people, the ready answer ever flattery to call a man." And can he who coun els submisshe is not the steamer to be known as the Southerner. As it has already been made public by papers at other points we may as well say that the vessel alluded to by this letter | it now? writer was, no doubt, the Fumter, now known as the Gib-

ALL KINDS OF GOODS .- In addition to the cargo sale adtened. A Saw and Grist Mill is up and has been in | vertised to take place at Wilkes Morkis' Auction Rooms | on Wednesday, the 9th instant, we notice by advertisement in to-day's paper that on the next day (Thursday) there will be an auction sale of German, French and Eng- authorities, to bring the righteous cause in which we are positionans be once more banished from the arena. Let us of the treatment extended to cringing, sycophantic prelish Fancy Goods, at the store of David Aaron, on Market | engaged into disrepute among our people, and to thwart Street. The catalogue of the cargo sale shows a very large | the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public | our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and assortment of what may be classed as staple Dry Goods, Standard, while that for Thursday exhibits a great variety of things Standard, the cast y jut in a state of cultivation. The pend flows very scarce and difficult if not impossible to be obtained. We presume the attendance will be large.

> THROUGH CAPPAIN GAYLS, of the Cornubia, we have received from Mr. Joseph Long, Chief Mate of that ship, one hundred dollars with the request that it should be applied to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

At present we think that such relief is more needed at Charleston than either here at nome or in Virginia, and we have therefore taken the liberty of giving the generous | hold our minds from the conviction that if their ideas of an contribution that destination. In order to prevent misand examine for themselves. If my health was carriage, we will hand it to a North Carolina officer of high standing now here, but about to return to his command at Charleston.

> For the Journal. CAMP PETTIGREW, TOPSAIL BOUND, September 1st, 1863.

At a meeting of the Hog Pen Rangers, Co. G, 36th Reg't Artillery) N. C. Troops, stationed near Wilmington, N. Chair, and private George A. Sparrow requested to act as | just need of praise. The Chairman explained, in a few appropriate remarks, the object of the meeting. The meeting having scent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only been regularly organized, on motion a committee of three | reply we shall make is, that the soldiers of North Caroliwas appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of the following members : Privates C. J. Pryan, John Selvy and | ly upon ephemerial puffs of ignorant newspaper correspon-

After a recess of fifteen minutes the committee returned and presented the following resolutions which were read | the Generals who command them, and the impartial by Private C. J. Bryan. State styling themselves " Conservatives," or Feace Party, render ourselves obroxious to the censure of claiming

Resolved, 1st. That we view with regret and deep mortification the attempts of Ho'den and his clique to pervert the minds of our people and the brave soldiers that are now ation. That all has not been accomplished upon the soil of periling their lives in defence of the Old North State, and our own State, which was apparently within the power of

ability of our President and his able Cabinet. Resolved, 2nd. That we will acknowledge no compremise short of the entire independence of the South, and do | ted to ourselves the military skill to make a just criticism. pronounce the teachings of Holden and his menials a stigma on our native State, and treason to the Confederate | the troops from North Carolina upon the soil of Virginia Government, and as soldiers, will endeavor as far as in our | for cur own defence, the true military principle has been power to promote and preserve the fair name of North adopted, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once

to whom has been entrusted the honor of our State, and on | ces from our coast, for the safety of his main invading whom rests the responsibility of the welfare of our North | army, this senseless calling will be foreve hushed. Burn-Carolina soldiers, to suppress the publications of certain side was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat petty Editors who, throughout the State, are endeavoring | before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in conseto sow the seeds of dissention in our army. Resolved, 4th. That seeing the vacancies daily occurring in our ranks from desertions, caused by the circulation of the Raleigh Standard, we would call the attention of the Commanding officers of all North Carolina Troops to pro-

prisonment or impressment upon any citizen who brings ative necessity. the damnable sheet within six miles of any-camp. Resolved, 5th. That we, the members of the Kenedy Light Artillery, do hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honor anew, for the protection of our adopted cause and fondly loved homes.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal, Hillsboro Recorder and Raleigh State Journal with a request that all other papers in the State favorable to our cause will copy. After a few appropriate and elequent remarks by some

of the members, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned sine die. O. Sergeant L. H. REID, Chairman.

GEORGE A. SPARROW, Sec'y.

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE PROPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA: A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Vicginia, held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 12th inst., did us. prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent, and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them. They desire that the irresisible it fluence of the public opinion of all good and patritic men in the State, may be invoked to put down and detroy, and to silence forever the veice of a faction, which s believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, which is daily growing bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievous sentiments, and whose machinations have been and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of 18, who are sustaining the cause of our country, in the great struggle for independence in which we are engaged. It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the honor and we fare of North Carolina, that such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils when she resolved to break the bonds which had bound her to a government which had ceased to be the representative of the true interest of her people, and which she could no lorger respect, and to make common cause with her sister States and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisnames were found united in the glorious purpose. Her in the administration of a Government under the most try-Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her More- ing circumstances.

head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her Gilmer, her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her occasion to remark, that it is to head and her occasion to remark At least nothing of the kind had ta
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to have quit for a time to be a time to b ty politics, and united in the work of laying anew the four- great military chieftales, has compelled them in turn to arms and brave hearts of its veteran troops, who know not dation of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, We are at a loss to understand the system pursued by our her horest tradesmen and artizans, her civit magistrates, dismissal. Happing for the country, he did not imitate, in her lawyers and men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtful people, who have always been slow to give their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to hoper it dispatches are singularly, and we almost think indiscreetly | with true loyalty when given, were in happy accord. There was at least, no Carlisle, nor trittenden, nor Andy Johnson,

There was no vote against the ordinance of secession .-There was no press to inveigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands | troops to the field." made appropriate banners and wove rich garlands for expoor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity, and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before, beheld with staring eyes her splendid Regiments with fu'l ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the enemy has always been inspired, when they were known to is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, be upon the field. Since then out of the vast store house and they pro, ose themselves to adopt the same disloyal of the wealth, little known before or appreciated by even | course of corduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. her own people, she has poured forth into the lap of the All men must be held, morally and legally, to intend the Confederacy, resources commensurate with her other sac natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and censure (as an insult) every act of an Administration, de- ever, persistently refused, being moved thereto not pushed their sap any nearer during the last four days rifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the if this te so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these sirous of promoting good will and harmony between the only by his personal sense of duty, but also by his rep but seem to rest satisfied with strengthening what they amount of the materials of war and means of subsistence men are "called upon to render support to the cause of furnished, the spirit and determination of her people, the the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent the same priceless principles. We cannot but deeply renumber of her men given to the cause, the talents, courage and fortitude of those who have fought, or the number and virtues of her noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her | timents or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to | who make it their daily business to disturb the friendly resisters leaning on her for support in every emergency of the a law of the most essential to the defence of the country, lations between our own State and the Confederacy by un-

Nor have these sacrifices been made in vain. They have enriced her history, exalted her fame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some atty, but they carnot be without evil tendency in encour- the principles of the Raleigh Standard, to their legimate reextent exhausted, she is to-day, relatively, more powerful for the defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the conneils of the Northern Government. The hopes at first entertained of our speedy conquest, have suck in the hearts of our eremies, and as a direct consequence, we find such resistance to the administration at Washington, and mob violence so | plored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these | Raleigh Standard have corrupted and led astray from the rife in the towns and cities, that a measure of that government most essential to the further prosecution of the war, war in our own State. The fate of Maryland, Kentucky pardon offered in the President's late proclamation, return out a consistent, resolute and conscientions man, and killed. is openly resisted and set at naught. Popular assemblies and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, to the post of dauger and retrieve, if possible, their beg. good Confederate; and though he has suffered in the have openly declared for peace, and the press and some of the most influential men, speak now with a freedom and boldness which clearly marks a change in the public feelcollided with the U. S. Gunboat Connecticut off New Iniet, ing upon the all-absorbing topic. The people have ceased dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, werse whose hearts are now almost Lursting with grief for the or in the history of the Confederacy. near Wilmington, on the 21st of last month. The Quaker to prosecute the war, and the government is dealing its I than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turn- loss of some loved one slain, who so invariably cheer us by

repair. This vessel was remarkable for her speed, and on ness. The despot who would enslave us, has four d a lion men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy noble flag to trail in the dest, deserve and will receive the

be forced into the service, and these will certainly be dis Wilmington, N. C., states that two or three steamers had contented, mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies run into Wilmington each day for five days previous. One in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated large steamer ian in at 10 o'cleck on the morning of the and dispirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted 7th August. A few mornings since, a steamer of fifteen | leaders driven in disgrace from command. Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to invade his territory, and dition to two pivot guns, and would probably receive an our loss of the strong-holds on the Mississippi have tailed armament and be ready to proceed to sea within a week - to revive his hopes of success, or to charge in any material point of view this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His be very fast. The writer thinks she may be the steamer armies cannot be recruited so as to add material strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear dewere the only efficient vessels off the port, the Iroquois | tachments-in some cases whole regiments and brigades, (doubtless his best troops,) to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid exsee very powerful causes at work, to bring about the separation for which we are contending upon terms which will secure to us independence and the blessings of peace. Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce there re-

> This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of That there is an Union feeling proper among her people | which we cherish for our public enemy? we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us rio'ie people of the State, quite in a public avowal of their shuns you as he would a man with the seven years' independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while opinions, in derunciation of the sentiments and designs of itch! A Union man, when you can hope for nothing this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in but kicks and broad insults from the fiends who invade that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush your homes! combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling them from our memory, or throw over them the mantle of into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the | charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partizans and good. The sentiments of the parties referred to find ut-

of her troops in the field and how flercely they fight!"

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North boy who, when he has lost an arrow: Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace, even dimly shadowed forth. In some it is true the term "henorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a discontented and desponding spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot with. honorable peace were made known, they would fall 'ar short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and

expectations of patriots. In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of disconent among our people and soldiers, towards the authorities of the Confederate iStates. They represent that the defence of our State has been willfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory. willfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative or C., Sept. 1st, 1863, Orderly L. H. Reid was called to the gans fail to award to North Carolina valor and merit, the

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified de na do not feel so poor in fame as to find it necessary to redents, for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation. They are content to abide the criticism of judgment of history. The complaint of injustice to North WHEREAS, The proceedings of a certain party in this Carolina officers, we are not inclined to discuss, lest we have, by their treasonable sentiments, done material injury | more for them, than is awarded by the impartial judgment

The complaint that the defence of North Carolina has been neglected, is in our judgment, wholly without foundthat we as a body do acknowledge the integrity and master | the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge of the "situation of things" to discuss it, even if we arroga-But there cannot be the least doubt that in concentrating peinted out, that twice in the history of this war, this plan Resolved, 3d. That we arge upon our able Executivive, of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his forquence of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, and the operations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the adoption of this principle in our defences, and God forbid hibit its circulation in Camp, and make it a penalty of im- that it should be abandoned, except upon the most imper-

If it shall be said that the enemy ought never to have been allowed to gain a foot hold upon our soil, it may be answered, we had not the time and means to enable us to attacked. After this disaster, the fall of Newbern became inevitable, unless more troops cou'd have been spared from points of more importance. And it may well be doubted Department of Norfolk were sufficient to have saved Roanoke Island. Certain it is, that he was then regarded as a general of skill, and all the available means of the Government were placed at his disposal. With the lights which experience has afforded, and with even the scant means then at command, these places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is human to err, and we have no reason to sup pose North Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the common trailty. A large and productive region of our State by those disasters has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how facwe have only to point to the fact that the largest and most opulent city of the South has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there any faction in Louisiana or Mississippi that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were willfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has delibera ely chosen to inflict, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the poor cast off people of North Carolina? No! Our Countrymen, we are persuaded, will yield to the voice of charity and reason. and say with us, " The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and of means, he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and infla ence (if it were possible to deny him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to willfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies the South. Then it was that her great and honored dom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States. and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furn'shed as many sold ers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assored is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any of the States haves failed to respond to the call, then does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloysigns of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and dis- signed to the everlasting curses of mankind. tresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has entirely has not been invited. The systematic violation of all the State who value their freedom and honor, to unite, and by ceased. Only a small number of the conscripts deafted can laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been with- their scathing rebukes and patriotic indignation, silence out its natural influence in it flaming our resentment and ex- these enemies at home, who, professing friendship, cherish dwellings and taking from them their neans of subsistence. | subjugated. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies, Resolved 7th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to beaste in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict the Richmond Enquirer and Fayetteville Observer, and reupon lad es of the greatest refinement, the most cruel in | quest Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin and suits His cruelties to our people have been limited only Greensboro' Patriot to copy. by his power. Su ely there cannot be a man of honorable | After the passage of the above resolutions, three lusty not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the | Confederacy ; after which, Serg't Lugold being called upinhuman has barities of our foe. But it must occur to you on, delivered a short and appropriate uddress. haustion of his material rescurces, and you cannot fail to as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the On motion of Sergeant Presnall, the meeting then ad employment of the playes of the South and the free ne- journed. gross of the North, to morder our citizenr and oppose us la hono-able combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong sults than those of North Caroline? When the hopes of arm in her defence. He who bears this enormity with paour enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Un- tience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base among them was, "It is impossible; look to the number | sion, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation? And under such cirbumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the that composed of Southern Unionists. What! a

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and dissater. Let all the good and patlight upon her altars eternal blezing fires. If the materials terance principally through the columns of the Raleigh of war which have been gathered together, have been mis-

. th ots his fellow of the self-same flight. The self-same way, with more advised watch To find the other forth. And by adventuring both He oft finds both.'

the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict. craven abjectness and kicked the cowardly poltroon out and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride : Though the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her you wish to return to the Union! Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her." Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

THUS M. GARRETT, Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie Co. BRYAN GRIMES, Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pitt Co. JOHN D. BARRY, Col. 18th N. C. Troops, New Banover Co. EAM'L P. HILL. Lt. Col. 6th N. C. Troops. C: swell Co. H. C. JONES, JR., Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury. SEATON GALES, Capt. A. A. G. Ramseur's Brig., Raleigh. J. G. HARDY, Surg. 6th N. C. Troops, Buncombe Co.

Meeting of the 46th N. C. Troops. At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 46th North Carolina Regiment, in small, and the few who are thus sunt so low in baseness camp near Fredericksburg, Va., held August 15th, and moral turpitude are confined to individuals princi-

pointed Secretarics. The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by

Serg't R. D. McCatter. On motion of Serg't McCatter, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee-two from each company—one non commissioned officer and one private to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meet- abandon its secession idols. A very few weeks sufficed ing. Whereupon the Chairman appointed the follow- to develop the bitterness of its hatred toward every- ing batteries and giving other indications of a purpose to

ing as a committee, viz : Serg't W J Smith, private Sol Crump, Serg't E P Ingold, Serg't A Prescall, Serg't J L Canall, private under secession rule, and place-hunters under Federal W C Jackson, Sergeant W T Pegram, private T P administration, So now in Mississippi, where are said Walker, Serg't M M McRae, Corp'l D J Currie, pri- to congregate the most ardent Unionists and reconstrucvate John Mitchell, Serg't R A Bost, Serg't J D tionists. Those who do not go deep into the motives Rome, Corp'l J L Smmit, Serg't R D McCatter, and character of men with whom the converse will be Adjutant Mallett, who was killed, will be executed to the Corp'l T A J Futral, Serg't John Hampton, private easily deceived. Anxious for lenience under the rule row in accordance with a verdict of Court Martial, in pre-

On motion of John D. Cole, Capt. N. N. Fleming, are rebel with rebels, and loyal with Federals. Virginia. of company B, was waited upon and requested to address the meeting during the absence of the committee, to which request he responded in patriotic and elequent terms; at the conclusion of which, the committee reported, through its Chairman, Serg't R. 1). McCatter, the following resolutions, which, after a few preliminary remarks, were unanimously adopted with the greatest will bear us out in the assertion that respectability of enthusiasm by nearly the entire regiment, with the explace Hatters in a proper state of defence before it was ception of company D, which was at the time absent A well-dressed man, or man who carries in his face the on detached duty :

> WHERRAS, The Confederate army, usually crowned with led to certain peace meetings in our beloved State, to the southern men who can establish their claims as such. no Yankees there. The city was quiet, and business was desponding tones of the timid, and the cowardly and trea- The drift of the tide, the uneasy and ever-moving ele- going on as usual. sonable appeals for peace in the Raleigh Standard, addressed to the base passions and unmanly fears of mean men, for the vile purpose of arraying brother against brother, tamily against family, and State against State; throwing the shadow of despondency over the hearts of good, ever-recurring hue and cry of Southern Unionism. few ill disposed persons on our soil; silently but sarely undermining the confidence of our brave troops in the field ; teaching them by implication to desert the flag of their treatment they receive from our Commanding Genercountry in the hour of her need, and abandon the great als. In no instance have they succeeded in gaining so contest in which we are engaged for life, liberty, ladependence and honor; filling the mouths or soldiers with complaints against the Government of their choice, and supplying deserters with arguments, for skulking from duty. and hid ng in holes and caverns by day, and devouring the small pittance of the widow and the orphan by night; and, whereas, the feeble arguments and lurking treason of the Raleigh Standard, so closely united with loud profressions of devotion to States Rights, and expressions of unbounded sympathy for the softerings of our families, and the luded in the present instance. The folly has exploded widows and orphans of our fellow-soldiers, who have fallen too often to admit of its repeating itself many times upon the field of carnage as noble sacrifices upon the altar f vatriotism, influence the ignorant to resist the execution of wise and just laws, made for our mutual defence, and reer with tame submission to the vandal tyrant; and, whereas, such clamors for peace in the Raleigh Standard, and certain district meetings, can have no other tendency indefinitely, thereby destroying that hope of an early peace, how to bow with dastard spirits at the foot of Northern power; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That, at this particular juncture, when the enemy has gained several important victories, more by untoward accident than the valor of his troops; when he is now moving against us by land by sea. with powerful navies and veteran armies, drunken with exultation; when he is recruiting his ranks daily by heavy levies upon the a decisive and deadly blow-and when our army, weakened by long marches, and covered by the scars of battle, stand fronting that enemy, presenting an impassible wall between him and our liberties, and loved ones at home, inherited from our fathers.

Resolved 2nd, That while we feel the emotions of State pride as powerfully as any of those who volunteer to deiend her against seeming it justice and neglect, and who of civic sanction for his enormities. Mr. Monroe, how- up upon them from Battery Wagner. They have not resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for gret the conduct of some of our fellow-citizens at home, city which had made him its chief magistrate. The that they have found it impossible to screen their workreunion! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sen- blinded to the necessity of united counsel and co-operation, example was illustrious, and had its effect : for we have | ing parties sufficiently. Their shar shooters, on the founded charges, unmeasured abuse, and devilish machina-

Resolved, 3rd, That these misguided citizens, developing comrades, in repressing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of from President Davis, should be pitied, and then consigned Mayor Monroe. distrust and despondency among the people of our sister to contempt if ignorant; if intelligent and informed, should States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his de- suffer the full penalty of the law against treason, and con-

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention | Resolved 6th. That we call upon all good men in our

citing towards him ext eme hatred. He has raid no re- deadly hatred to our cause, and clamoring by States spect to the inviolability of private property or the per- Rights, would see the mangled body of our native State sonal liberty of non combatants. He has made war upon bound to the chariot of the invader; who, pretending to innocent and defence esseld men, women and chi dren, by be the friend of the widow and the orphan, would see our driving them as refugees from their h mes, burning their army slaughtered, our homes desolated, and our country

impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has cheers were given for North Carolina and the Southern shooters on both sides.

JOHN ARNOLD, Chairman. JNO. M. WADDILL, | Secretaries.

From the Mississippian. Southern Unionism. If there is a class of persons who deserve and receive

the contempt of all men, North as well as South, it is itors, as if repairing damages sustained on Monday night. main authors of our calamities, the batred and revenge Union man now, when your very foes spurn your embrace as they would the contaminating touch of a leprous devil,-when even the vilest New Euglander

Our recent advices from Vicksburg leaves no doubt in the midst of the fearful dangers that surrout dus, renew tenders to Unionism. They are the victims of jeers and galling insults that would tingle the cheek of the veriest craven. They appropriate to themselves such applied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the pleasant epithets as liars, foois, coward, snivelling poltroons. Recently we heard of a case where a man-a Southern man-approached a Federal Colonel, and pretended to be highly delighted at the errival of the Yankee army, as he loved the stars and stripes and was al-Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from ways a true Union man. The officer saw through his of the house. And yet you are a reconstructionist- ginia.

of all reason? Are they errant fools? Verily it is too | the offerings were withdrawn. The demand for Conton in late to be a Unionist. You get no credit for it, even | terest bonds is increasing. from those you would conciliate, to whom you would surrender your manhood and honor. They despise you more heartily, if possible, than you despise yourself .-They look upon you as a coward. They call you fool. They spurn you from their presence. They are not will- force of the enemy engaged in the attempt to recapture ing that you should accept any other position than that | the gunboats, consists of three brigades of cavalry with your own truckling subserviency places you in. You several pieces of artillery. must come to them if you come at all as conquered slaves—as whipped curs. Do you aspire to equality present. Business is active, and but for the present of with your masters? They will soon teach you your numerous officers and soldiers on the streets, nothing would

We are truly glad, however, that the number of "Unionists" or reconstructionists in the South is very 863, Serg't John Arnold was called to the chair and pally of foreign birth-who are not, and never have Serg't J. M. Waddill and private J. S. Dunn, Jr., ap. been with or of us. The Chicago Times presented a correct idea of Unionism in the South when it said : "The old folly of Southern Unionism is now repeating was ready to fall into the arms of the Union and forever the guaboats. thing of northern tendency, and to expose the head and re-ecopy Stafford county in force. front of its Unionism in men who were demagogues of the conqueror, a small portion of the people sence of Gen. Johnston's command of the army of Northern Another small portion, thirsting for notoriety, FROM ATLANTA-YANKEE BAID IN GEORGIA-

are traitorous to their own principles; and the remainder-the rank and file of Southern Unionism-are simply foreign traders and the mass of alien speculators who live for gain and not for country. Any individual who has attended a southern Union meeting appearance and mental intelligence are totally wanting. mark of education and intelligent understanding, cannot be found in such an assemblage. Neither can a ctory, has recently sustained several reverses, which have southern man be found there-and by that we mean ment, having no sympathies to bind them, are the ones who snap at the opportunity for favor with the ascen- of the mountains. dant party; and from their small nucleus comes the

"The best proof of the disreputable character of erations of the enemy took place in front. those who engage in such demonstrations lies in the much as a recegnition, for it is not difficult for men of penetration to see through the worthlessness of their pretensions. If newspaper correspondents were as proof to the influences of laisehood and universal sham, we should have less tribulation here at the North over the doings of Southern Unionists. We do not, however, apprehend that the public will be extensively deover in the future."

The Tribune philosophizes upon the subject of Southtarnish the fair fame of the good Old North State, attempt- ern Unionism as follows: "The history of this war is ing to blacken the illuminated history of her glorious ca- a history of battles fought over again, and of follies which repeat themselves. Our great battle grounds are doubly baptised in blood, and our great delusions doubly consethan to excengihen the determination of our insolent and crated in credulity and eager belief. Periodically the powerful adversary to force upon the free men of the South same old reports come up of revived starvation his detestable laws and institutions, and protract the war at the South, of revived exhaustion of forces, of rewhich, we, is common with our fellow cit zens at home, so vived calamities of every nature and kind which earnestly desire; and, whereas, such clamors from a disap- flesh is heir to, and with each of them comes the pointed and pestilent faction cannot after the irreversible revived credulity which has made us believeers over and determination of the good people of our native State to over again, with no excuse except that we ardently delong as it exists—and leans with confidence upon the strong asked to entertain another, which has lived and died so Natchez will be made the Federal base of operations against often in the popular mind that a last resurrection has Louisiana and Texas. Gunboats are posted and small long been deemed impossible."

This respected gentleman is now in Richmond, baving been at length released, after fitteen months' weary captivity in Fort St. Philip and in Fort Pickens. He has been much broken in health by confinement and by mass of his people, preparing to strike, as he vainly hopes, anxiety on account of his family, who were all the while in the city of New Orleans, exposed to the brutality of Butler and of Banks.

The case of Mr. Monroe deserves special study, and calling for help from those who ought to respond—and no his example commands high admiration; inasmuch as doubt will-promptly and in force, to meet and repel the he was, during all the time of his captivity, plied with invader-the agitation of the question of peace upon terms every conceivable temptation, to betray his country recognize the Nationality and Independence of the Corfed- and become the tool of her enemies. Any day in the erate States, is unnecessary, ill-timed, injurions to our fifteen months he knew that the offer was open to him cause and the result of a blind, short-sighted policy, or a of wealth and honors, and the profitable friendship of canningly devised scheme to betray the liberties we have the brigand Butler, if he would only consent to be may enemy were engaged Monday night and the night be or of New Orleans under Yankee rule, and thus give fore, busily strengthening their advanced works on Butler what he so much desired, a color of legality and Morris Island, in spite of a heavy fire which was kept since seen many thousand of the citizens consent to lose other hand, have been active, and it is a overous to their all, and to be transported from their native city show one's head above the parapet; hevertheless our as criminals and paupers rather than touch the accurs- brave men work their guns efficiently and skilfully. On ed thing-a Yankee oath of allegiance. If there are Sunday night the Yankees kept up a fire from their some others, of easier conscience, who have taken that mortars during the entire night, but without doing any aging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their suits, who counsel resistance to the late call for troops oath, to save their property—it was not the fault of damage. Of the action on Monday with the monitors.

We have read a highly interesting account of all the and no one was hart at Gregoincidents of the Mayor's arrest and captivity, and of Resolved 4th. That we call upon the few weak men whom | the whole series of events, from his first spirited reply | ner on Monday last : conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be de- the specious reasonings and the insinuating treason of the to the outrageous threat of Farragut, down to his release from Fort Pickens. He shows himself through flesh and in the spirit, in means, and hopes and family ture of lower jaw- serious. affections, his name will be always mentioned with hou

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

BY TELEGRAPH.

can, under ANY GIRCUMSTANCE B, be admitted.

of Georgia.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Uffice of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

> FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLEST N. Sept. 2d, 1863.

There has been very little firing to-day, and the harbor is comparatively quiet. Our accounts of the effect of the enemy's heavy attack on Sumter last night exhibit insignificant results. Three men in the Fort were wounded. On Morris Island there is no new incident. The operations there to-day were chiefly confined to the firing of sharp

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3, 1853. All was perfectly quiet to-day. There was no firing whatever, but the enemy is reported to be closer to Wagner .-Last night was, the quietest known here for three weeks past, scarcely a gun was fired, except a few shots from Battery Wagner. The eremy is reported tinkering at the Mon

LATER FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4th, 1863. Nothing of special interest has transpired since last des

patch. Things are getting pretty hot at Battery Wagner. The enemy has advanced, his sappers being only about one hundred and fifty yards distant. Sharp shooting is constantly going ou. The enemy has not fired at the ruins of Sumter lately.

FROM VIRGINIA.

BICHMOND, Sept. 2nd, 1863. Passengers by the Fredericksburg train report heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Royal, doubtless caused by the attempt of the Yankees to recapture the gun boats Reliance and Satelite.

The commotion among the Yankees in Stafford yesterday is supposed to have been caused by the movement of artillery towards Port Royal.

Not a syllable of news from the army of Northern Vir-At an auction sale of Bonds and Stocks to-day, prices

Do Reconstructionists ever THINE? Are they bereft were generally lower, except for Confederate. Most of

FROM RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Sept. 31, 1863. No tidings from Port Royal this morning, except that the

The city was never mole free from excitement than at indicate the existence of war,

A flag of truce boat is daily expected at City Point

FROM RICHHOND.

RICHMON ., Sept. 3, 1863. Advices from Port Royal state that the Yankees fired on the gunboats several hours vester ay from the opposite shore, with six pieces of cannon, and damaged the upper works of the Reliance. No casualties on our side. It is beitself. The lest unearthing of this most popular failacy lieved that a Yank se officer and several privates were killed was at the taking of Memphis, when the assurances of and wounded by the fire from our side. In the atternoon a very reliable correspondent were given that the city the enemy retired, having failed in their attempt to destroy

All is quet at Fredericksburg. The Yankon are erect-

The ten deserters f. om the 13th N. C. regiment, recently

FROM TENNESSEE-GEN, PRICE BUCCESSFUL IN

ARKANSAS. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2, 1863. There were rumors of a Yankee raid in North Georgia yesterday. Precautionary measures have been taken for the delence of the city, and to day the aspect of sitairs is more calm. No information of the approach of the enemy

has been received. A force of Yaukse cavalry is reported at Trenton, Ga. Advices from Knoxville, Sept. 1st, state that there were

Last accounts from Burnside state that he was still west At Chattanooga on yesterday the Yankee sharpshooters were in their rifle pitatrying to pick off stragglers. No op

Bridgeport. A special despatch to the Appeal, dutch Canton, Miss.,

Aug. 30th, says that the whole of Borns, le's corps has cer tainly gone North.

Three army corps remain at Vickshurg. In the recent engagement on White River, Gan. Price aptured four Yankee regiments. Grant's expedition to at off Price failed completely.

Gen. Price has succeeded Gen. Holmes, deceased, in

FLOM TENNESSEE.

ommand.

ATLANTA, GA., Mept. 20, 1863. The Yankee force in East Tennessee is variously report ed. One says it amounts to but 4,000 cavalry, who came to Hartsburg and retreated across the mountains on the ad vance of Forrest. Another that the Yankoes are stronger and have not fallen back.

Private telegrams from Chattanooga to day state that the nemy is firing on the town.

FROM ATLANTA.

Refugees from Mississippi report movements at Greensteamers patrol the several crossings of the river. Great vigilance is used by the Yankees to prevent transit. Every boat and raft built in the rivers is destroyed at sight. Seventy-two Yankee prisoners, taken in Mississippi, ar rived here this evening.

. FROM MISSISSIPPL

JACKSON, M188., Fept. 3, 1863. A gentleman just from Vicksburg, says that Oa erhaus ommand is posted at the Big Black Bridge, and that no persons are allowed to pass the Federal lines in or out, no ler any circumstances, including ladies, numbers of whom have been turned back. The Federals are hauling cotton in large quantities from points East of Big Black duily.

The Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst., says: The ao casualties have been reported from Fort Moultrie,

The following were the casualties at Battery Was

Private M. F. Rimer, 8th Regiment N. C. T., Company Private T. D. Hoyle, Company D, Strategiment N. C. T. Private D. R. W. Gander, Company K, 21st B. U., frac

Sergeant Isham Gainus, Company G. 27th Georgia Private J. T. Mercer, Company K, 32d Georgia, wounded

Richmond Enquirer. seriously in neck and back.